Non-Timber Forest Resources & the **Minnesota Harvester Handbook**

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"Forest Motivations"

Lifestyle

Cultural Practice

sacred practice

family tradition

"northwoods"

Leisure

Livelihood

Major Income

Income Smoothing

Contemporary subsistence

Minor Income

independence

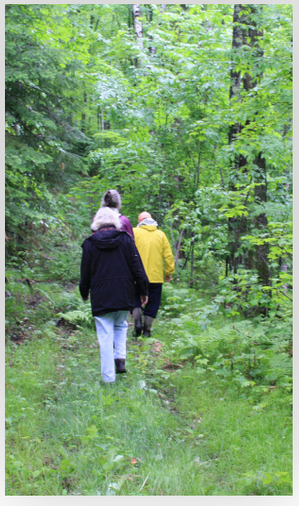
Expense offsetting

changes over lifetime...

Broader, deeper, and informed connections With forest resources and resource uses Produces

- Lifestyle benefits
- Livelihood benefits
- Sustainability benefits
- Stronger Local Economies
- Stronger local & regional food systems

MINNESOTA | HARVESTER HANDBOOK



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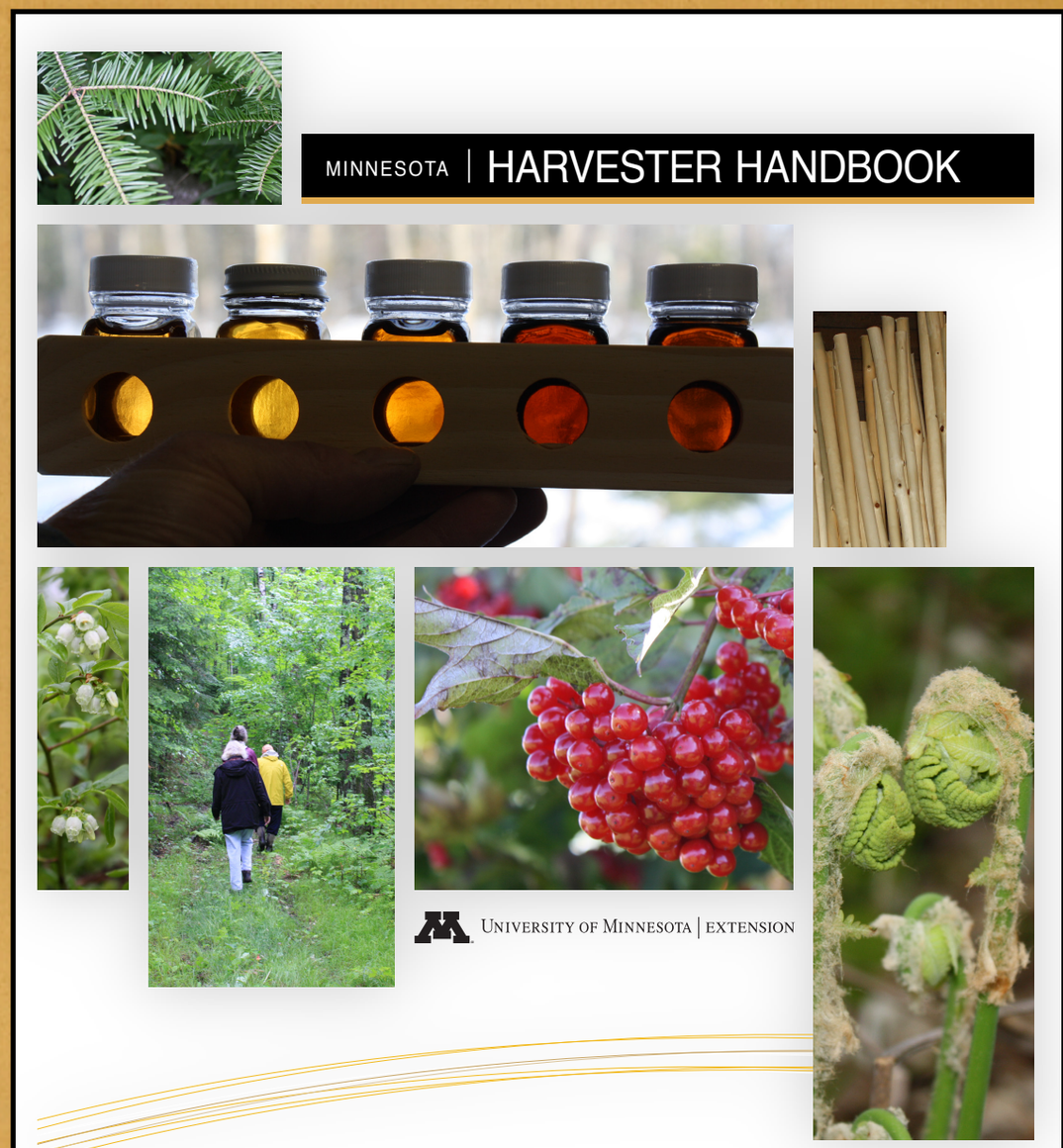
The Harvester Handbook

PURPOSE

1. the Handbook Project is a "**Framing Mechanism**" for multi-stakeholder concerns about NR management & utilization

2. the Handbook itself is both a **learning & teaching** tool

3. the Harvester Handbook Project will **harmonize knowledge and practices,** making NR uses more sustainable and efficient.



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Handbook "Elements"

1. Multiple Points of Entry (Tables of Contents)

- Seasons, Product clusters, & Ecological Classification Systems

2. Basic Tenets of harvesting

- Ecology & Biology, Markets, Policy, & Socio-cultural Issues

3. Product Fact Sheets

Table of Contents | Seasons

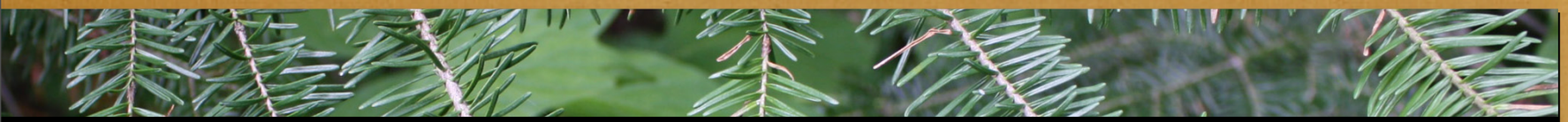


TABLE OF CONTENTS | SEASONS

SPRING (A,M,J)

Maple Syrup Pg. 1
Fiddleheads Pg. 2
Morels Pg. 3
Ramps Pg. 4

SUMMER (J,A)

Birch Bark Pg. 5
Blueberries Pg. 6
Chanterelle Pg. 7
Wild Rice Pg. 8

WINTER (D,J,F)

Chaga Pg. 13
Firewood Pg. 14

FALL (S,O,N)

Table of Contents | Product Clusters

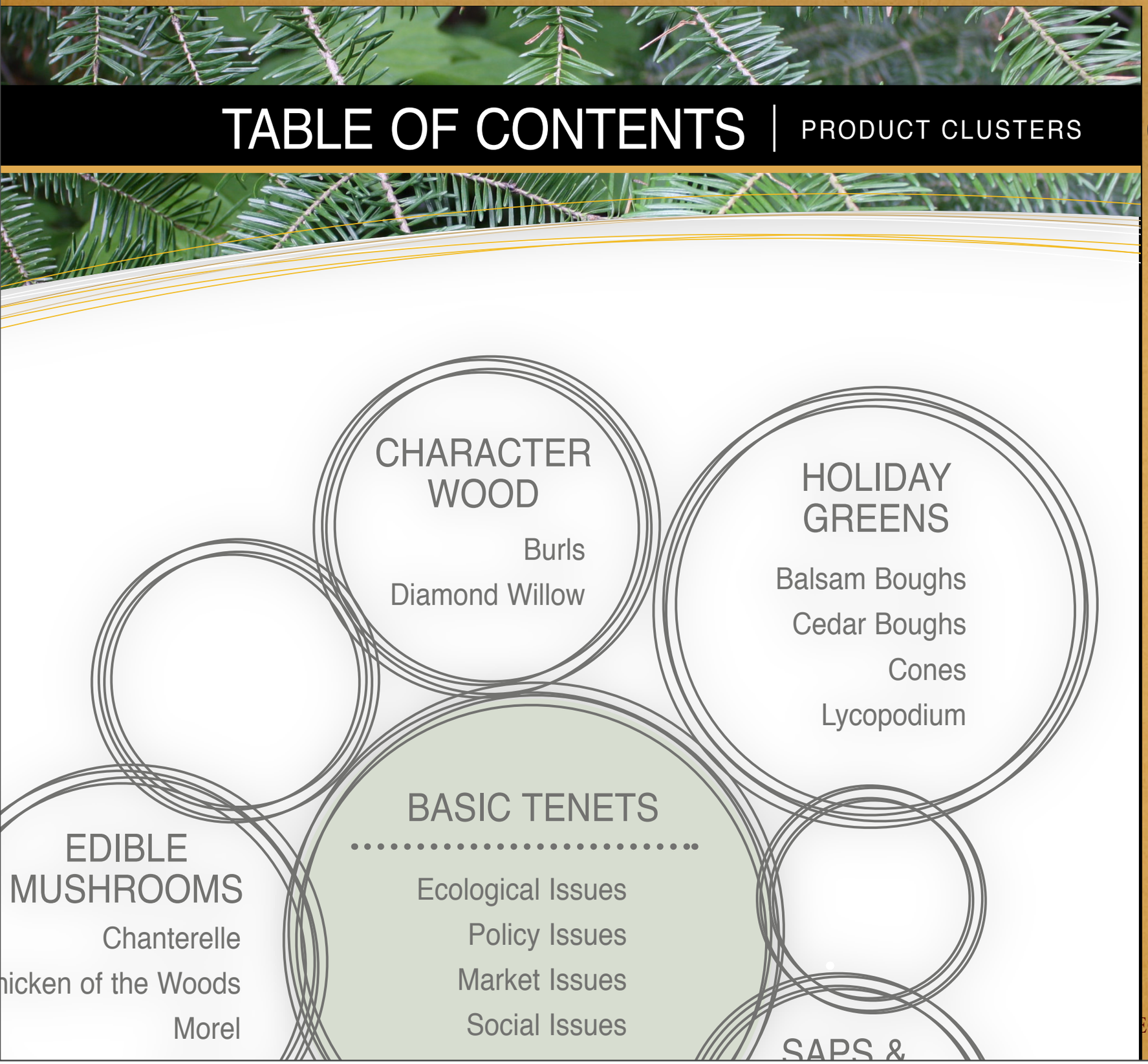
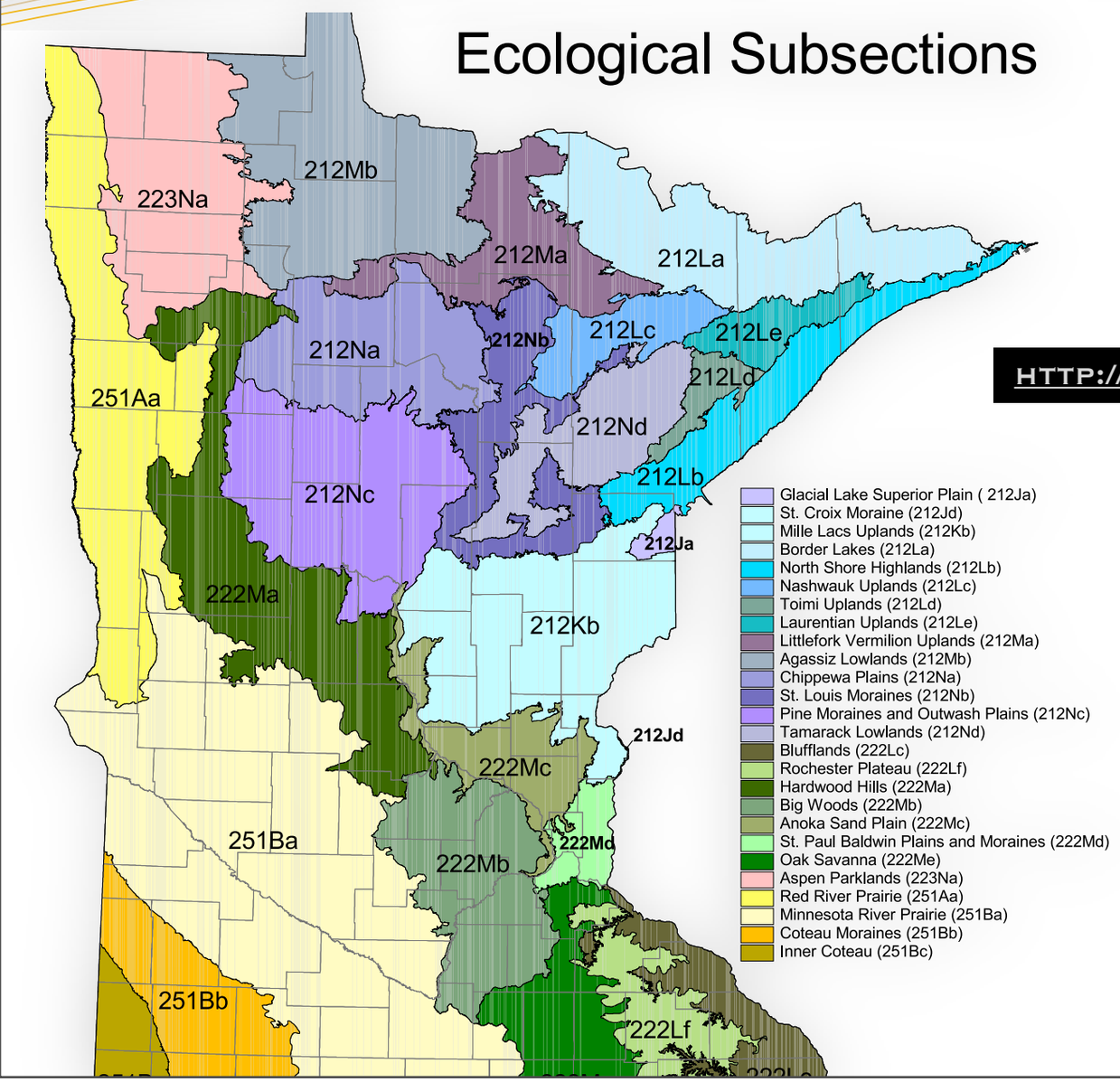


Table of Contents*

Ecological Classification Systems

*(Not in Prototype)

TABLE OF CONTENTS | ECS



HTTP://FILES.DNR.STATE.MN.US/NATURAL_RESOURCES/ECS/SUBSECTION.PDF

Basic Tenets of harvest

HARVEST BIOLOGY & ECOLOGY

esource harvesting – including gathering, hunting, and trapping – enhances Minnesota lifestyles and liveli-
is through such activities that many individuals, families, and friends recreate and experience the outdoors
egion's natural settings. These activities also offset expenses - by gathering and hunting food and other
aterials – and, sometimes, they generate income through sale of gathered materials or value added products
m them. This handbook encourages responsible, sustainable harvest practices. [Good] harvesting begins with
nderstanding of the *biology* and *ecology* of harvested plants and animals.

are you harvesting?

to think about harvested plants and animals as intermediate or end products: wreaths, baskets, jam, … or
et, [good] harvesting requires that we recognize exactly what we are taking, biologically speaking, and how
st affects the health/growth of the *individual* plant/animal and the broader *population* and *community* of which
t. In short, [good] harvest requires that we understand not only what we get, but also what we take. We pres-
categories for consideration.

DUCTIVE PARTS

egory refers to plant parts related to reproduction of the plant population:
ts, and cones, all of which are seeds or seed vessels, or, in the case of
ms, spore vessels. Often these vessels have high nutritional value in the
ils, proteins, and sugars. Simply put: some of the things that human's most
te are, in one sense, the incentives that plants, which cannot move, offer to
als to distribute their seeds to new locations. Our fruit and nut harvests are,
eed harvests. Also, these fruits and nuts typically represent important food
for other, non-human, animals. Fruit and seed availability often influences
ence of certain animal species.

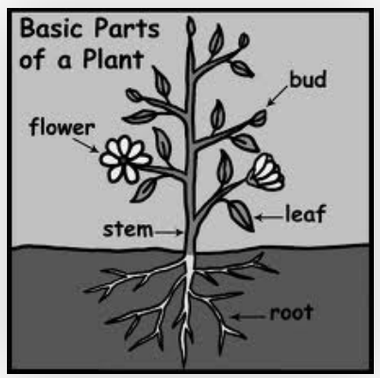


FIgure Placeholder

BIOLOGY
Pertaining to living organisms

ECOLOGY
Pertaining to living and non-living (physical) as well as their interrelation

INDIVIDUAL
One of a particular species

POPULATION
A group of organisms of the same species that occupy the same area

COMMUNITY
Any grouping of populations of different organisms found living together

BASIC TENETS

- Ecological Issues
- Policy Issues
- Market Issues
- Social Issues

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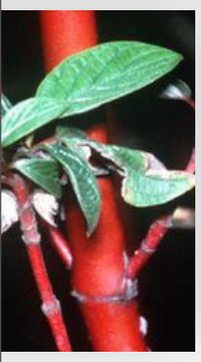
Product Fact Sheets

REDOSIER DOGWOOD | CLUSTER | SEASON | ECS



KEY CHARACTERISTICS

- The “osier” in redosier dogwood is derived from the French language; it means: “willow-like.” The red color of the stems of red willow gives it its name. The branches and twigs are reddish to purple, although sometimes when the shrub is growing in a shaded area, it will lack this coloration. After the leaves have fall off, the deep burgundy branches add color to winter landscapes.

- The leaves are opposite to one another and, in the autumn, are commonly bright red to purple. Cluster of small white flowers occur from June to August. The flowers change to white berries with smooth faces and furrows on the side.

COMMON NAME
Redosier Dogwood

LATIN
Cornus sericea L.

OJIBWE NAME
Miskwaabiiminzh(iig)

LIFE FORM
Shrub

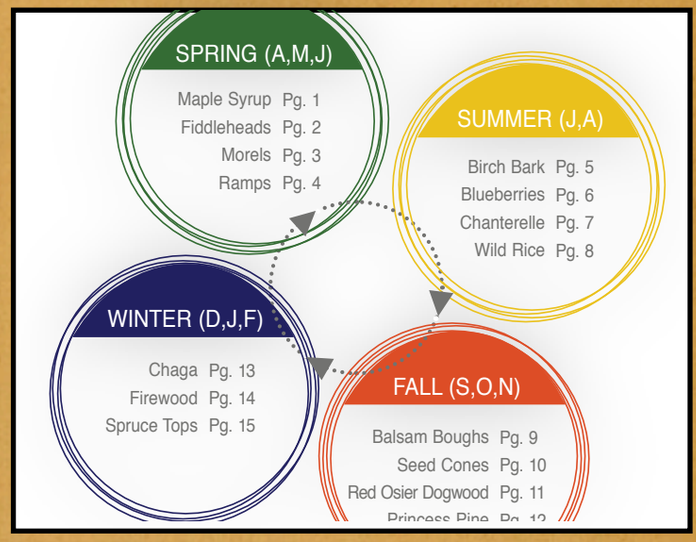
PART USED
Stems

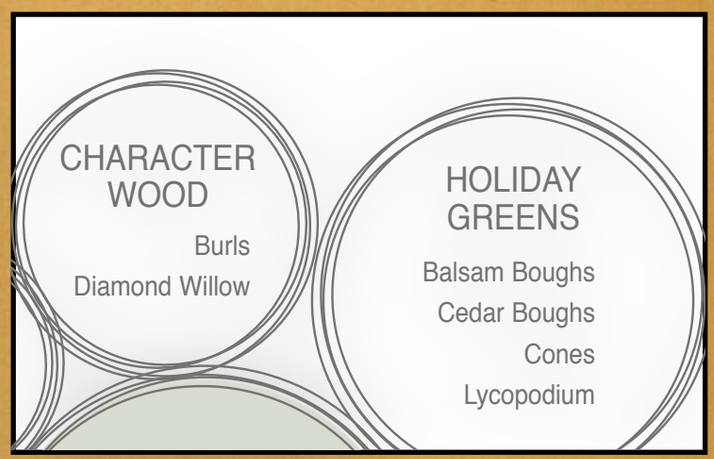
CAUTIONS
The oils or sap produced by the dogwood species may cause a skin rash!

bution

r dogwood is found in nearly every region of
ta – from the brush and forested lands in the
its native ground in southern Minnesota. This
actually native to most of North American, with
ribution from California - north to Alaska, and

inner bark was mixed with other plants or minerals and used to make a red dye, a light red dye, a black dye, and an ecru or “khaki” colored dye. An extract from redosier was used for treating fevers and coughs. Native Americans smoked the inner bark of redosier. The smoking mixtures, known as kinnikinnick, blended





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Use of the Handbook

1. Engage Citizens and Agencies

- Honoring and accessing diverse knowledge systems, finding and engaging practitioners, developing linkages across user groups…

2. Harmonize knowledge and management

- A foundational harvester training program developed with and accepted by multiple land management agencies???

➡ In short: it is not simply a publication!

Case:

"Certified Mushroom Experts" and Commercial Wild Mushroom Harvest

Partners:

- UMN Extension
- MN Mycological Society
- MN Department of Health
- MN Department of Agriculture
- Private businesses

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YOU!

Toward Achieving the Goals of the Northeast Landscape Plan

- Sugarloaf's Lost Forest Initiative
- North Shore Forest Collaborative
- Boulder Lake Environmental Center
- University of Minnesota Extension
  - Property tax and Succession Planning
  - The Minnesota Harvester Handbook